

The BROADAX

HEW TO THE LINE; LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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THE CENSUS FOR 1910

IT SHOULD BE THE AIM OF THE NEGRO TO GIVE PROPER INFORMATION

To See That the Facts as Regards Their Holdings and Numbers, etc.—This is necessary to Good Reports.

No people should be more interested in the success of the U. S. Census to be taken April 15, 1910 than the Colored people. What is wanted is the truth about the condition and progress of the Negro people. Nine persons out of ten in speaking and writing about the Negroes draw on their imaginations or their prejudices.

The 1900 Census is probably the best source of information in the world concerning the Negro race in the United States. Let us see to it that the next census gives us more knowledge and more accurate information than ever before.

How is this to be done? Uncle Sam spends millions of dollars and years of labor on the work. It is up to the Colored people to see that every man, woman and child is counted; that every dollar's worth of property is recorded, no more and no less; that every child that is in or out of school shall be enumerated.

Uncle Sam is the teacher trying to find out how his children are getting along. If you do not report accurately, you cannot expect the teacher to praise you for your merits or to correct you when you are not doing as well as it is possible for you to do.

Director Durand of the Census Bureau requests the active co-operation of the Colored ministers, teachers, journalists and other leaders of the race in the important work of instructing the Colored people in the methods of the enumeration to be taken beginning April 15, 1910.

In response to the requests of Col-

ored people and their friends that special consideration be given to the census of the Negro people, the Director has secured the services of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of Hampton Institute, Virginia, for this work.

Dr. Jones has for a number of years been studying Southern problems. He is recognized by the Colored people as a sympathetic student of their problems. His educational equipment was obtained in the Universities of the South and of the North.

In 1900 he won the prize fellowship of \$650 in sociology at Columbia University and later obtained his Ph. D. degree at the same institution. Since that time Dr. Jones has been engaged in research work among the Colored people of the South.

The accuracy of the Census depends upon the interest and intelligence of the supervisors, and enumerators who are to ask the questions and also upon the intelligent co-operation of those who are to reply. Dr. Jones will endeavor to use both of these elements.

The first task, is to awaken the interest of the Negro people in the census. The second is to acquaint them with the difficulties of the inquiries and prepare them to give correct answers. In this work, the Press, the Church and school are the most effective agencies.

From time to time useful information will be issued to the public. It is hoped that the Census Bureau will receive the hearty co-operation of all Colored people that the next census may be a picture of the Colored people of the United States.

"THE STORY OF THE NEGRO."

Dr. Booker T. Washington is quite as notable as a publicist as a teacher. He speaks a great deal and has written much that is of value, but his new work on the history of the Negro which appeared last week is in many respects his most important contribution to letters. It is rather remarkable, considering how much the Negro has figured in our history and in that of the rest of the world, that he has had no written history that is comprehensive. Many phases of his history have been taken up, there have been many distillations against him, many defensive works, but the man who wants to know something about the history of the race has a hard task ahead of him. In his work, which has involved an immense amount of research, Dr. Washington gives us some new information and arranges all of the old in a fashion which we may understand easily, and especially does he give us some new views of the Negro past and present. The work is not one for mere historical record only. It is a sort of defense as well as a prophecy.

No more severe critic of the shortcomings of the Negro is to be found than Dr. Washington. No one knows the Colored man better. No one is less inclined to blink the truth. But he has much more company in this direction than in his efforts to uplift the race. It is here that his work becomes valuable. He points out a fact which is known almost alone to anthropologists that there are as many tribes of Negroes in Africa as there

are races of white men, and that these differ, not only mentally, but physically, in wide degree. It is no more proper to classify all Negroes as belonging to one class than to speak of Europeans in this manner. The differences are just as large.

But the important statement of the author is that in a rather long and busy life during which he has traveled the country over many times, he has never met a single white man in the South, no matter how bitter his prejudices against the race, who has not admitted that he knew one or more Negroes of unimpeachable integrity. If every white man knows one or more such Negroes, the aggregate of the latter must be large. In many ways Dr. Washington shows that the prejudice against the Negro is utterly baseless. Dr. Washington makes the Negro out a better man and a better race than is commonly regarded, and he has done his work with his usual conservatism. He looks to a time when prejudice will cease and the great race issue will settle itself.—Editorial: Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE TO BE HELD JANUARY 19TH AND 20TH.

The date of the Tuskegee Negro Conference, which meets at Tuskegee, Alabama, has been changed from February, to January 19th and 20th, 1910, and under the guidance of Prof. Booker T. Washington, the sessions no doubt will be very instructive and interesting.



JOHN J. BRADLEY.

Ex-Alderman of the 30th Ward, and popular with all the citizen's in the Town of Lake, who would make an ideal candidate for Sheriff of Cook County, this coming fall.

EVIL TONGUE IS GREATEST SIN.

The tongue of the man of evil heart is set on fire by hell.

"The sins of the tongue are the most terrible and deadly. Many a catastrophe has come to struggling human life; many a heart has been made to ache; many a splendid plan has been made to fail; many a cup of hope has been dashed from the lips of yearning mortals; many a victory has been turned to defeat; many a reputation has been blasted; many a life has been embittered and many a home has been broken up in consequence of the sins of the tongue.

"There is the devil of falsehoods. Every lie is of the devil. There is no bright future for the man who cannot be trusted.

"Then there is the devil of gossip. How many demons of that type there are in our day.

"How persistently they keep at work. How diabolical their business. It is often times just a half, criticism, a slight fling, a suspicious word, a depreciating sentence, an insinuation that ought not to have amounted to anything. The tale is repeated and you have an influence at work that will multiply itself as rapidly as thistles multiply.

"There is also the devil of unkind speech. You will find him in good homes. You will meet him in the office. He is not a stranger at your club. You meet him everywhere. Is it not strange that we speak the unkindest words to those we love best? Have a care! These devils will not only blast the happiness of others but will rule you as well.—Rev. P. M. Swift."

When Rev. Swift gave his Congregation at the Austin M. E. Church the above able "tongue lashing" he must have been inspired by experience and that they needed it, only he omitted to state that the Clergy and Church have been the originators and abettors of all kinds of "hell," real and imaginary.—The People's Press, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1910.

Mr. Edward Hillman, the head owner of Hillman's up-to-date department Store, State and Washington streets, through Noah D. Thompson, bought five tickets for the great Charity Benefit ball, given by Mrs. William Emanuel.

Attorney, S. A. T. Watkins, will leave this evening for Birmingham, Alabama, he will be absent one week.

"CHRISTIANITY IN THE SOUTH."

"We Cannot Evangelize a Man and Then Shut Door of Human Fellowship in His Face," Says White Author on the South.

No Races Intermediate Between True Man and Brute He Says—Overlapping Races Can Participate in Same Civilization.

Christian Reconstruction in the South. By H. Paul Douglas, Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

With a sociological perspective the author popularizes some expert interpretations of the race problem. He is today a missionary and he proves the competence of missionary judgment on national problems. He believes that the Negro's unrest is of a piece with the under man's struggle all over the world. The very missionary impulse is at stake in the ascendancy of race feeling. We cannot evangelize a man and then shut the door of human fellowship in his face. "No American in twenty-five years, with a shred of honesty, will dare engage in foreign missions unless race feeling in America is conquered."

Mr. Douglas shows how the moral struggle is complicated with intellectual difficulties. He does not blink the issue which science presents under form of applied Darwinism, the gospel of racial aggression, which means the suppression of the unfit. He meets the dilemma with a scientific answer. He finds a favorable verdict in anthropology concerning the backward races. "The bottom of hell is level. No Negro can be lower than some white men."

Overlapping races can participate in a common civilization, because the utmost that anthropology claims is a slight superiority in the white race. There is not the smallest justification for the conception that there are several races, physically intermediate between true man and brute. The true explanation is psychological. The true selection must be according to social and not physical heredity.

Mulatto leadership springs not from the fact of biological superiority, but because the mulatto believes in his superiority. Social heredity works out human destiny as relentlessly as if it were physical heredity, and consequently beyond human control.—Boston Transcript.

Millions Spent in Tuberculosis Crusade

Survey of Year's Work gives Interesting Figures.

Based on the reports gathered from all parts of the United States, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis issues a bulletin today in which it is stated that \$8,180,621.50 was expended during the year just closed by the various interests fighting consumption in the United States. The bulletin, which is preliminary to a longer report, shows that in the year 1909 over 10,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed, and that 117,312 patients were treated and assisted by the sanatoria, dispensaries and anti-tuberculosis associations.

By far the largest amount of money spent during the past year was for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in sanatoria and hospitals, \$5,292,289.77 being expended in this way. The anti-tuberculosis associations spent \$375,889.59, the tuberculosis dispensaries and clinics, \$640,474.64, and the various municipalities, for special tuberculosis work, spent \$1,111,967.53. The anti-tuberculosis associations distributed the most literature, spreading pamphlets, and other printed matter for the purpose of educating the public about consumption. The health departments of the different cities also distributed more than 1,056,000 copies, which with the work done by state departments of health, brings the number of pieces distributed during the year well over 10,000,000. The largest number of patients treated during the year was by the dispensaries, where 1,586 patients and hospitals treated 38,758 patients, while anti-tuberculosis associations assisted 16,968.

New York State leads in the anti-tuberculosis work done during the

past year, having spent more money, distributed literature and treated more patients than any other state. Pennsylvania comes next and Massachusetts is third. The next seven states are Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Ohio. The following table shows the work done in these ten states:

The following are the states, expenditures, literature, pieces distributed, and patients treated:

New York, \$1,669,179.76, 4,997,000, 41,779; Pennsylvania, 1,515,664.02, 261,300, 24,410; Massachusetts, 1,059,123.53, 217,605, 10,645; Illinois, 202,829.53, 254,500, 4,826; Maryland, 195,697.07, 29,500, 5,829; Ohio, 245,502.17, 127,000, 3,197; New Jersey, 211,660.82, 232,500, 2,159; Colorado, 566,205.17, 37,000, 3,229; California, 254,707.14, 187,975, 1,900; Connecticut, 220,190.98, 13,500, 1,141.

Although the survey of the past year's work shows that much has been done, the reports from all parts of the country indicate that this year the amount of money to be expended, and the actual number of patients that will be treated will be more than double that of the past year. For instance, special appropriations have been made in the various municipalities for this year's anti-tuberculosis work, aggregating \$3,976,500. In addition to these appropriations over \$4,000,000 has been set aside by the different state legislatures for the campaign against tuberculosis next year. Besides these sums, a large number of the present existing institutions and associations are planning enlargements of their work, and new organizations are being formed daily.

AN EARLY WOMAN LAWYER.

Among the most interesting treasures of the British Museum are clay tablets of ancient Babylonia. These tablets, resembling unglazed tiles throw quaint lights and shadows on the manners and customs of long ago. Usually the records are fragmentary but are occasionally fairly complete, as is that of legal proceedings instituted by a woman of Borsippa, which action is of particular interest as showing that a married woman's property law was in force as early as 550 B. C.

The proceedings to which the "documents" refer were taken by a woman against her brother in law to regain possession of property left by her husband. The evidence showed that a man of Babylon had married the woman from Borsippa, and with the money of her dowry he had bought an estate. After a few years, having no children of their own, they adopted a son, and shortly afterward the husband mortgaged the estate. Later he died, leaving the estate mortgaged, and his brother attempted to claim the property.

The widow took the matter before the court at Borsippa; but it was beyond the jurisdiction of this court and was referred to the High Court at Babylon. Here the case was duly heard, and the Judges rendered a decision to the effect that, as the property had been the husband's, the widow could have it upon paying off the mortgage, and that the brother had no claim. Eventually, the estate would be the property of the adopted son. It is expressly stated, as though

a matter of some interest, that the woman pleaded her own case in the High Court of Babylon without assistance.

OUR WOMEN.

The Colored people realize that in the development of their women lie the best interest of the race, and, further, that education is essential to the highest type of womanhood. In addition to the thousands who have completed Normal and High School courses, several hundred have taken collegiate courses in the best universities and colleges of the country; from the University of Chicago, Cornell College, Radcliffe College, 10 from the University of Michigan, nearly 100 from Oberlin College, the first college open to all races and to both sexes on the American continent; 10 from Kansas State University; one from Vassar, several from Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and the University of the City of New York. These numbers are substantially increased by graduates from the colleges of Atlanta, Fisk, Howard, Wilberforce and others, making up a list aggregating over 500 since the year 1862, when the first Colored woman received the degree of B. A. at Oberlin College. It is a significant fact that the number of Colored women graduating from colleges in the year 1904, more than a score, is greater than the total number of the American women who had a college training in 1804. The country then had a population of five million free persons and one million slaves.—Ez.